Twenty-first Annual Encampment of the Grand Army.

TRAMPING IN THE RAIN.

The Column Reviewed by Sherman, Fairchild and Others.

A HARMONIOUS SESSION

The National Pension Committee's Bill Strongly Indorsed.

COLUMBUS NEXT YEAR.

Gen. John P. Reathe Next Commander-in-Chief.

TUESDAY.

Rain-Parade Postponed-Blair Post Reception-The Loyal Legion-Thirteenth Corps Badge-Naval Veterans-Reception at the Merchants' Exchange-The Speeches-California Rospitality.

During Monday everybody kept one eye on the weather bulletins, and when in the afternoon of that day placards were posted predicting a reform in the behavior of the elements, benedictions were invoked upon the head of Gen. Greely and his staff at Washington. The veterans did not go to bed early-they never do at these meetings-but when they did turn in it was with a confiding trust in the goodness of Providence and the Weather Bureau, and a consequent belief that they would march under smiling skies. True, it was sloppy under foot, but they did not mind that; it would make business boom for the bootblacks after the parade was over. But alas! it proved to be but another case of

The predictions-which were doubtless born of desire rather than of belief-were not verified. Tuesday dawned dark and dismal, and the rain continued to pour and drizzle, by fits and starts, all through the dreary hours. The flags wrapped themselves around the staffs and refused to flutter. The soaked bunting clung

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

ANOTHER "VETO." plained it to a comrade in a street-car, to the great amusement of the passengers.

"Did you hear apoud dot?" he inquired of his comrade. " Heard about what?"

"Vy, apoud dot veto?" "What veto?"

"Vy, I heerd dot Clefeland vetoed dot vedder rebort which was made oud by dot Signal Serv-

German fairly roared at his joke. THE PARADE POSTPONED.

Of course there was but one thing to do, and weterans in thronging the hotels and the vari- Lancaster by Gov. Geary, but on Abril 12, ough going Republican, and has always taken ous headquarters, handshaking, and recounting scenes and experiences of the war. Very little of Pennsylvania, which office he held until it of the G.A.R. is with him a cardinal principle. entire program was pushed over a day.

The hotels were jammed with people. It was a very crowded crowd, and it remained in the same relative condition all day. There was no decrease. The condition of the streets prevented that. When the great army who passed the night in the hotel awoke this morning and found the heavens still hidden by black clouds. and the same old drizzle hard at work, their hopes sank several degrees lower and the universal exclamation was, "What awful weather!" The battle for breakfast occupied several hours, and after that it was music and Reunion all day. The California headquarters attracted the greatest attention, and the delegation kept "open house" all day.

PENNSYLVANIA HEADQUARTERS,

adjoining California, was very popular with the Eastern men. As one of them put it, "Pennsylvania furnished the bulk of the Army of the Potomac, and you bet they were all fighters. Gettysburg showed that." Department Commander Samuel Harper was at headquarters nearly all day and extended a hearty welcome to all who called. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, and other prominent members of the Order in the Keystone State were also at Headquarters and met many old comrades whom they had not seen for many years. The Philadelphia Brigade were represented and all old Gettysburg soldiers were made particularly

THE NEBRASKA HEADQUARTERS.

adjoining Pennsylvania, was crowded the whole day. Nebraska sent only two regiments to the front during the trouble, but the G.A.R. Department of the State now numbers over 8,000 men, and it is supposed that only about half the yeterans are included. H. C. Russell. the Department Commander, was on hard all day and welcomed several hundred comrades who came to see the Nebraska boys. Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, who was Colonel of the 1st Neb., was at headquarters for several hours. Among those who called in the afternoon were Gov. Larrabee, of Iowa; Corp'l Tanner, Gov. John A. Martin, of Kansas; Gen. Bouton, of California; Gov. Stoneman, of California, and

BLAIR POST RECEPTION. The reception in the evening at F. P. Blair Post headquarters was a brilliant affair. The hall was beautifully illuminated, which afforded a pleasing relief to the elaborate decorations within. While waiting for the arrival of Commander Gen. J. W. Noble, who was on the program for a speech of welcome, Department Commander William Bowman, of Kentucky, escorted by George H. Thomas Post, of Louisville, Ky., under command of J. E. Richards. accompanied by Snyder's Orchestra, of Louis ville, called and serenaded the Post and visitors. Department Commander Bowman was a famous scout during the late war. The Kentucky comrades at the conclusion of the sere- of a committee to present a number of designs nade proceeded in a body to the headquarters from which to select an appropriate badge. of Ransom Post to serenade that Post. The dozen or more of these were submitted by the Blair Post program was then proceeded with, committee after half an hour's retirement, one consisting of charming music by well-known of them was decided upon-a cauteen suspended talent and speeches by visiting comrades. The from a horizontal clipse. On the front of the "Star Spangled Banuer," by Miss Emma Fisher, canteen is a bust of Gen. Grant, the "Old Commander," and on the reverse side the initials core, in recognition of which she entertained the comrades with the "Red, White and Bine." Comrade E. H. Dunbar, of Blair Post, theu sang "Marching Through Goorgia," the audience joining in the chorus. Volrath's Band

THE LOYAL LEGION. elegantly-equipped headquarters in parlor 22,

sponse to calls from the audience.

entrance, admitting none but members of the Order, with their accompanying friends. The apartment was in charge of the Missouri Com-

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is composed of the elite of the officers. The organization of the Order was begun at Philadelphia on April 15, 1865, the tent been slightly ignored, whether intentional or day on which President Lincoln was assassingted. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was elected the first Commander-in-Chief, and served until his death. Gen. Phil Sheridan succeeded him, and is the present incumbent. Several years ago a charter was procured, since which time Commanderies have been organized in all the States from which Union soldiers marched to

was conducted in true military order. Two guards from Jefferson Barracks took care of the were adopted: Whereas the resolutions upon which the G.A.R. was founded Nov. 20, 1886, commenced by saying: "We, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of the military and naval services of the United

States during the late war, etc., thereby granting unto the veterans of the navy equal rights with those of the army; and Whereas during the 21 years of the existence of the G.A.R. the naval branch has to a certain ex-

1. By the emission of the anchor from the official

2. By having no representative in 20 years upon the National staff: 3. By being utterly ignored in the wording of the

4. By an omission to invite veterans of the navy to address the National Convention either in its hours of business or pleasure; be it, therefore,

list of Corps badges;



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN P. REA.

Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, the newly- | he removed to Minneapolis. His consin, John 11th Ohio. He served with this regiment four tain, and was then promoted to Major. He Rea, Mitchell & Shaw. served in the regiment three years and four months, and was absent but 10 days-seven as a prisoner and three days on sick leave.

Then the passengers laughed, while the jolly and graduated in the classical course in June, bar, Gov. Hubbard appointed Judge Rea. 1867. During the vacation of 1866 he entered the office of Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, Pa., as a law student, and was admitted to the that was to postpone the parade and pray for ated with Judge Dickey, and in March, 1869, better weather. The day was spent by the was appointed one of three notarys-public in volved. He is a forcible public speaker, there was attempted in the way of business. The was abolished by law in 1873. In 1869 he was He has already held the position of Senior law in Lancaster until December, 1875, when men.

battle. Companions of the first class are those commissioned Federal officers who served with distinction; second class are the eldest sons of those distinguished officers, and the third class are civilians who distinguished themselves by fealty to the Government during the war. It is impossible for an officer to obtain admission to the Order unless his military record is preeminent. When application for membership is filed it is sent to the Secretary of the War or Navy, as the case may be, for verification with his official record. Unless verified by comparison, the application is withdrawn.

THIRTEENTH CORPS BADGE, During the war the Thirteenth Corps had no badge, and the surviving comrades determined to adopted one at this meeting. On Tuesday a large number met at the rooms of the Local Committee and organized for the purpose of adopting such a badge as would meet with the approval of the comrades. Prominent among those taking part in the meeting were Gen. A. . Smith, of St. Louis; Gen. John E. Phelps, of Springfield, Mo.; Adj't-Gen. Gray, of New York, and John C. Bonnel, of Lincoln, Neb. The first business of the meeting was the appointment



ABOUT AS BAD AS THE ROAD TO CORINTH

common to the United States and the General. NAVAL VETERANS.

The naval veterans held an adjourned meeting at the hall of Frank P. Blair Post, to form varied the program with charming popular airs. a local organization. The committee appointed At the conclusion of the program, prominent to draft resolutions to be presented to the Navisiting comrades made short speeches in re- tional Convention, G.A.R., offered the following, which were adopted unanimously and enthusiastically by a standing vote.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion had To the Commander and Delegates of the G.A.R., 21st National Encampment.

to the poles and the water, tinged with the elected Commander-in-Chief, was born Oct. 13. A. Rea, A. G. Wilcox, James I. Hendrix, National colors, dripped down the backs of the 1840, in Lower Oxford Township, Chester | Charles F. Hendrix and Judge Rea purchased County, Pa. His father owned a woolen factory, the Tribune and Col. Rea became the editor-inand he passed his time there in attending chief. In May, 1876, a controlling interest in school until September, 1860, when he went to the Tribuac, then a morning paper, was pur-A jolly German veteran from Wisconsin ex- Piqua, O., where he taught school. When the chased by the Pioneer Press, and it was conwar broke out he became a member of Co. B, verted into an evening paper. Judge Rea continued as editor until May, 1877, when he remonths and was then commissioned a Second | sumed the practice of law and became a mem-Lieutenaut of Co. I, 1st Ohio Cav.; promoted | ber of the firm of Rea, Hooker & Woolley. to First Lieutenant March 12, 1862, and in | This firm was subsequently changed and be-April of the following year to the rank of Cap- | came Rea, Wooley & Mitchell, and subsequently In November, 1877, he was elected Judge of

Probate and served for four years. In April, 1886, Judge Koon resigned his seat on the After returning from the war he entered the | bench of the District Court of this district, and Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., in response to the very general wish of the

Judge Rea has always been prominent in the Grand Army. He is a member and a Past Commander of George N. Morgan Post, and bar there in August, 1868. He became associ- his voice is always heard on any occasion where the interests of the old soldiers are in-1869, was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Grant, for the Ninth District of excluding political matters from the realm married to Miss Emma Gould, of Ohio. They | Vice-Commander of the National organization. have no children. He continued practicing Personally he is one of the most genial of

> Resolved, That we call upon the 21st National Encampment of the G.A.R. in Convention assem-1st, Add the fouled anchor to the list of Corps badges and order it displayed upon an equal foot-ing with any Corps badge in all decorations; 2d, To place before the Convention the name of some naval comrade for the office of Junior Vice Commander and elect him to that position; 3d, To so amend the ritual of the Order that in every place where the word "soldier" appears it be changed to the word "veteran," or the words "and sailors" shall be added thereto, and the words "on land or water" be substituted for 'in camp or field " in the Chaplain's prayer; 4th, That in the invitations issued for next year's

> Encampment there shall appear the name of at least one veteran of the navy, and that this Encampment shall officially recommend to all orators that they shall omit the word "soldiers" substitute that of "veterans" in speaking of or to Resolved, That a Committee of Three shall be ap-

pointed to present the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the 21st National Encampment.

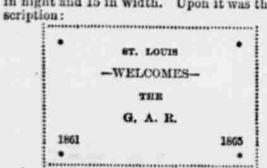
Respectfully, yours, T. L. Johnson,

Chairman of Committee. On motion the committee that drafted the

resolutions was appointed to present them to the National Convention. A motion was carried that the name of T. L.

Johnson be presented to the National Encampment as the choice of the organization as the naval comrade to be selected to the office of Vice Commander.

have been complimented for their performance alike upon all. of the part of hosts, they never acquitted themblue" was everywhere, and one of these colors | Grand Army of the Republic, as follows: was represented in every decoration in the room. The most noticeable of all were the immense flags at the north and south ends. There were two of them at each end, and so to wall. Next to these in prominence was a large banner of welcome stretched across the in hight and 15 in width. Upon it was the in-



At the bottom of the banner wa the design of a soldier in uniform at "present arms." In and about the stand the decorations were elaborate and unusually attractive. Surmounting all wasa mall banner with the single word "Peace." Then again, lower down, and about

"G.A.R." and "Peace." A large band of red, white and blue, 20 fact cative of the attitude which the G.A.R. is now supposed to bear of "good will to all."

In addition to these were small banners bearing the names of the different States and Lindell Hotel. The room was decorated with the pictures of prominent soldiers. Everything P. Blair Post, No. 1, Department of Missouri, on honored with places at the right and left of the toward the people of the South.

platform. All the windows were draped with the popular National colors.

That feature, however, which probably attracted the most attention, was the allusion to the officers-both army and navy-who participated in the late war, which was contained in shields bearing their names and arranged on all sides of the room, decorated, of course, with a profusion of flags and banners. At the right hand was Grant and on the left Sherman. At prominent places were noticed Hancock, Farranget Gerfeld and Hellock Them there were the state of the grant flags and feel of the Grant Army of the Republic. It may be, Mr. Mayor, and fellow-citizens, that the Grant ragut, Garfield and Halleck. Then there were Sheridan, McClellan, Scott, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Fairchild, McPherson, Howard, Commodore Porter, Steedman, Blair, Lyon, Dahlgren, Burnside, Ellsworth, McDowell, McClernand, Thomas, Sickels, Reynolds, Rawlins, Streight, Anderson, Stanley and Shields.

Generals and "war Governors" were greeted with tremendous cheers. At the sight of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Fairchild, Gen. A. J. Smith and others the veterans yelled themselves hourse. After the tumult had abated Gen. Fairchild and Mayor Francis advanced to the front of the platform, and Mayor Francis said :

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The people of St. Louis, through their executive head, greet the G.A.R. through its Commander-in-Chief. To you and all your comrades we extend a Chief. To you and all your comrades we extend a hearty welcome. When a year ago, at your Encampment on the Pacific coast, a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, an honored member of your organization, presented our invitation to hold your next Encampment here, on the banks of the Father of Waters, and with the indersement of the Department of Missouri, pledged the hospitality of St. Louis, he knew whereof he spoke, and the people of this city, whose messenger he was, now embrace with zealous enthusiasm the opportunity which your coming affords for the redemption of which your coming affords for the redemption of that pledge. The active preparations made for your reception and entertainment have not been confined to your comrades-in-arms, of whom many are among us and of us, but working earnestly and harmoniously with them have been those who were a quarter of a century ago arrayed against you in civil strife. All sectional and party lines have been obliferated by our citizens in providing for your welfare, and to-day you are greeted by a community which is one in desire, one in purpose and one in effort-the hospitable entertainment of

its guests.

We do not overlook, however, the personal merits which you possess. The stories of your heroic deeds will ever be fresh in our memories. and the record of your self-sacrificing, patriotic devotion to duty will always be treasured in the archives of the Nation as among the most valued memoirs of the Republic, of whose history you performed so important a part. Not only in the battlefield, but in the forum of the Nation, in its diplomatic service on the hearth at the best in commerce and in all active pursuits of life have you had your victories as well. Whilst banded together for the purpose of cherishing the memories of the war you have not been unmindful or ne glectful of the present, nor of your duties to the communities in which you live. The stern discip-line of the soldier has developed and strengthened n you the principles of right and justice, your knowledge of the relation of man to man, and the duties of a citizen to his country. When you left the field for the fireside and resumed your natural occupation you found yourselves well equipped for the struggle of life, and became worthy citizens of the country you fought for. Nor do we forget the this Republic; from the confines of the Pacific principle which you represent; that principle was tersely expressed by Andrew Jackson when he proposed his memorable sentiment: "The Federal nion-it must be preserved."

The nature and strength of the tie that bound to-ether the sisterhood of States had, since the foundaion of the Government, been subjected to varied constructions. The first threats of disunion has come from the loyal New England. Increase of territory, growth of population and diversity of interests rendered the situation more complicated as the Nation grew. The influence and ability of Clay averted for decades the impending crisis, but on the "Great Pacificator's" half century of the service had ended, and the "higher law" neiples of Seward and Chase had taken deep "irrepressible conflict" could no longer be deferred.

Nation, one and inseparable. To the Grand Army of the Republic and their comradesn-arms are we indebted for a reunited country. The generation to which I belong and which has come upon the stage since the day of Appomattox,



RUBBERS AND UMBRELLAS.

view that fratricidal strife from an unbiased stand point, and whilst recognizing the sincerity of conviction and the honesty of purpose on the part of those who were defeated, cannot but conclude that the issue thereof was of incalculable benefit not only to the Nation but to all mankind. Let us not, however, resurrect dead issues. Those

scenes and times, with their joys and sorrows, have passed into history and there let us leave them. trusting to the judgment and justice of those who lea; therefore, boys, love that flag which went become after to render honor to whom honor is due. fore us through the thick and bloody days of 1861-5. To-day in St. Louis, at least, an era of good feeling prevails; a setiment of brotherly love is cherished by all, and here in a Southern State is presented a upon to make a speech; you know that yourself, scene which reflects credit on our institutions and you feel it in your bones. [Applause.] And when redounds to the glory of those who participated in

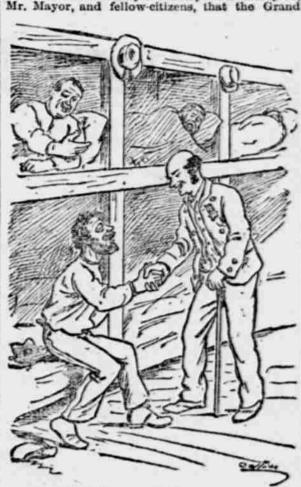
In a great metropolitan city, located in the heart of a country but recently engaged in internecine go into battle, and I did not know how many of strife, and near the line which divided the parties them would come back. Yes, my friends, we are to that conflict; among a population composed of | glad to see you in St. Louis; I repeat the hearty In the evening the magnificent hall of the in the midst of a people who recognize no rulers, Merchants' Exchange was packed with promi- but are themselves the sovereigns, the victor and nent citizens of St. Louis and their guests in | the vanquished mingle in fraternal fellowship, and, blue. The occasion was the formal reception of the visiting veterans, and it was the feeling on all sides that, often as the St. Louisians have been complimented for their references.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, selves so grandly as on this occasion. The hall | which was frequently interrupted by applause, was walled with flags. The "red, white and Gen. Fairchild grose and responded for the GEN. FAIRCHILD'S RESPONSE.

MR. MAYOE: It falls to my lot, sir, to express in such terms as I can utters word of thanks for your very cordial greeting to the Grand Army of the Relarge were they that they extended from wall | public. When the invitation was extended to this society one year ago and was accepted by the society, it was accepted in the belief and the knowledge that St. Louis would do just exactly that south end of the wall from a rope attached to which she has done. [Applause.] And I will say, the galleries. The banner was about 20 feet | sir, that there has never been a moment from the time when the vote was taken at our Encampment in San Francisco to this moment, when the mem bers of the Grand Army of the Republic have doubted the sincerity and the cordial welcome of the citizens of St. Louis. There has been never a moment, sir, when the Grand Army of the Repub-lic, wholly and individually, were not delighted in the prospect of visiting this great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. We have come to you, sir, in larger numbers than we have ever gone to any other city in the Union; larger numbers, I think, than will ever again assemble under the banners of the Grand Army of the Republic. Sixty thousand, the Grand Army of the Republic. Sixty thousand, 70,000 or 80,000 men (I know not exactly how many) are your guests to-day. They have come, sir, with hearts full of love, respect and esteem for the citizens of this great city, and we shall leave you. Mr. Mayor, with our hearts filled with thankfulness for the cordial greetings and wonderful hospitality you have extended to us. And, sir, it is not among the least of the delight of this meeting of the members of the old Union army that they are greeted fraternally by the men who 25 years ago were the parallel with the heads of the speakers, was a cluster of small flags, surrounding the words I know, that which is in the heart of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic and every member of the old Union army, we meet them with feelings of love, confidence and esteem; and broad, was spread entirely around the hall, but | we extend to them now and forever the right hand was hardly as observable as the flags which hang in front of it, suspended from the galaxy.

The flag of every nation was represented, indicative of the attitude which the G.A.R. is now the lattitude which the galaxy that the ga in the knowledge that this great Union has been preserved, and still more happy, sir, even the hum-blest of them, more happy in the knowledge that he did some little thing toward the preservation of this Union, and there never was from 1861 to 1887, this night, a thought of malice or hate or ill-will

A voice: That's so. I may sum it all up in this, I think, when I say we loved not the people of the South less, but the American Union more. You have given us, sir, a wonderfully cordial welcome; you have decorated your city until it is beautiful beyond compare, and



THE CITY WAS CROWDED.

Army of the Republic years hence will come again to St. Louis, and when they do you will find a band of old, white-headed men; and yet, God willing, their hearts will be as warm then toward the Union, and as warm then toward all loyal men in the Union as they are to-day. I hope that you and your beautiful city may prosper beyond your wild-

As the General concluded his remarks, the band struck up, "The Old Kentucky Home." Mayor Francis then introduced Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who said:

MR. HAMLIN'S REMARKS.

Standing in the twilight of age, with the fogs of years gathering closer and closer around me, I might well claim the right to go upon the retired list and be released from any attempt to address this large congregation of up-turned faces; but there is something in the very atmosphere that stirs the blood and makes the pulse leap, and I have come 600 miles away to greet the good men of to the distant East in Maine, to meet them and greet them upon the auspiciousness of the occasion which brings us together. I have come to testify by my presence here that dear to me are the charities that make and honor your organization. [Applause.] I am here to testify my devotion to those charities, that go home to the widow and to the orphan and to the poor of the service whenever and wherever they may be found. [Applause.] I am here in the hope that by such meetings we may inculcate a deeper and brighter love of this good land of ours. [Applause.] Men of this Republic what a spectacle do we present to the civilized world! We present a Government stronger than that which marks the chains and despotic power of the Czar of Russia. We have a Government of the plause.] A Government in which it is said that In that memorable conflict you were the chief actions. The issue thereof has forever settled the fact that bore the flag of Stars and Stripes triumph fact that bore the flag of Stars and Stripes triumph fact that bore the flag of Stars and Stripes triumph antly to this conclusion to save this Republic of ours. [Applause.] I may not despair to meet again these veterans in a meeting like this. I am thankful to a divine power that He has spared me so long that I can meet you now, and I shall watch as the shades of night are gathering around me the pros-perity and the advancement of this blessed country of ours. And we stand assured to-day that it shall go onward and upward in its prosperity, as it will do in ages to come. And what is the need to praise those men who have secured that grand result? I stand humiliated in the presence of the gallant men who have been made beautiful by dismembered limbs and ghastly scars. Comrades, look up and see that flag. Oh, learn to love that flag and land that gave you birth.

GEN. SHERMAN.

MAYOR FRANCIS-We have a great many distinguished citizens of our own here, and we do not intend to introduce any of them, but we find we have one who is so distinguished that you will hear him. I allude to him, and he will not claim that he is not one. I allude to Gen, Tecumseh Sherman,

The General said: COMEADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I confess that I am in heart a citizen of St. Louis. [Applause.] I was once a soldier and I had a trick, which Gov. Oglesby has just alluded to; that when there is any hard place I would send out a Brigadier. I claim citizenship here older than the life of your Mayor. I came to St. Louis in 1843; now I am not going to ask how old he is; he is a young man yet, and we have a great many friends who were against us in the civil war. I think that they were in error; I know they were in error. I think they believe so themselves now. From one end of the land to the other we are brothers all; there are some black sheep in the flock everywhere, but they won't stay long; they will soon die off, and then we will be a happier family-a more united family, a more united people, a stronger nation than ever before, and stronger for good than any nation on the face of the globe. I think it was Gen. Ogelsby who spoke men, and I believe that no other people on the face of the globe could have met the civil war of 1861-5 and subdued it and restored the freedom which we now possess as well as the United States of Amer-Now, my friends, I thought when the war was over my task was done, and I ought not to be called I come up here it is merely to talk and say a few kind words to my old soldier friends, to whom my heart goes out, because I have seen many of them and generous congratulations of the Mayor. He is a young man compared with me, one whom I esteem very highly; one whom I have watched



IT WAS LIKE TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP-GROUND.

with great interest, and I say that his Union sentiments to night are good enough for me. Now, my comrades, we are not responsible if the weather is bad; you have got rainy weather in Illinois and days steadily, right along. Therefore, I second the motion of Gen. Ogelsby to march to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock sharp.

Column, and after he had taken his position for the review, his special mounted escort, Logan Post of St. Louis came up and wheeled into

Mayor Francis then introduced Gov. Oglesby, who spoke at considerable length. Several other prominent gentlemen made speeches, including Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, WEDNESDAY.

"We will parade to-morrow if nobody ap-

pears but Gen. Grier and myself," said Commander-in-Chief Fairchild Tuesday evening. On Wednesday there was the same nasty, disagreeable, penetrating rain that had been fall-ing on St. Louis since Monday. But the order had been given to march, rain or shine, and accordingly the parade took place. It was, of course, the great event of the day. The rain poured down steadily during the morning, and many thought that the procession might be abandoned in deference to the continued opposition of the weather, but as soon as Gen. Grier, the Grand Marshal, appeared down town it was known that the veterans would march, even, according to the General, if himself and Gen. Fairchild were the only old soldiers in line. A great many of the members of the Grand Army did not believe that the procession would be formed in such a rain, and conseconservative calculation to state that at least | This continued as every Post in the procession five times as many veterans were spectators of the parade as were partakers in it. Still the body which marched was a formidable one, and despite the rain the show was not one to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. The streets were in bad contition for marching, as, despite the efforts of the sweepers, the mud WAS OFTEN ANKLE-DEEP;

but the general enthusiasm was by no means dampened by the unhappy and ill-timed moisture. All day long the fife and drum resounded through the streets, and one was sure at almost any corner to meet a company of veterans, with colors displayed and musicians gaily playing, passing from one Post to another to pass the compliments of the season. The scene often resembled the gala-day aspect of Berlin, with uniforms everywhere, and the blare of bugles one of the prominent features of the city's harmonies. The crowd on the streets to see the procession went to show how large a throng the city could assimilate without taxing its hospitality too far. Gossamers and umbrellas were in the majority, and the steady rain cer-tainly kept few off the pavements. The crowd was good-humored and patient beyond what could have been expected, and made itself by no means the least interesting part of the dis-

The veterans turned out slowly, discouraged by the dampness, and after the different De-



COL. NELSON COLE, SENIOR VICE COMMAND-ER-IN-CHIEF.

Col. Nelson Cole, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was a resident of St. Louis at the to pass the reviewing stand. outbreak of rebellion, and at once took a decided stand for the Union. He entered the service as First Lieutenant of artillery in April, 1861. Subsequently he was in the 1st Mo. Inf., under Gen. Lyon, and served with distinction. He served in the Missouri campaigns of that year, and in 1862 was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, under command of Gen. Grant. He participated in the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, and the advance upon Corinth. During the siege of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Captaincy, and then to a Coloneley for gallant and meritorious service in the field. After the fall of Vicksburg he was transferred to his original department-Missouri, where he was made Chief of Artillery under Pleasanton. He was actively engaged in the campaign against Price, and during the pursuit of his retreating forces received the surrender of Gen. Marmaduke, the present Governor of the State of Missouri. Late in 1865 Col. Cole was ordered to the Black Hills, where at the head of his regiment, he inflicted a severe chastisement upon Sitting Bull, at the head of a large force mustered out, after a service of over five years. Col. Cole was elected Department Commander of Missouri in 1885, and was re-elected in 1886. He has three times been chosen as delegate to the National Encampment, and has always taken a great interest in Grand Army matters. He is the present Commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and is well

dropped out. Maine turned out a pretty fair Van Meter. body of men at the formation, but only 40 men were in line when the procession moved forthemselves, and made themselves conspicuous | Wm. Warner, of Kansas City. paratively small, considering the thousands an entire block who are attending the Encampment from that State, but its enthusiasm was out of all proportion to its size.

At 10 o'clock Grand Marshal Grier had formed his staff on Fourth street just north of | with nine platoons, 108 men in line between Washington avenue, and then they stood in | Commander Reynolds and Color-Bearer Wherey. the driving rain, waiting with heroic patience for Gen. Fairchild and his staff to put in an Post, No. 13, with 512 men in the ranks, formed appearance, and after they had arrived there was another wait for the Missouri division, which was to take the right and which had not completed its formation until half an hour later. At 11 o'clock all the divisions had formed and the procession

MOVED FORWARD.

In spite of the rain the pavements all along the line of march were literally packed with humanity, and the streets looked like a sea of umbrellas. At least 50,000 veterans watched their comrades from the shelter of umbrellas or from convenient windows, and the 10,000 or 12,000 who had the courage to march through the steady rain and on the muddy pavements were lustily cheered from one end of the line to the other. A feature of the parade were the emblems of the foraging expeditions which, in the shape of chickens, pigs' heads and vegetables of every description, were displayed from the tops of umbrellas or on sticks. It was precisely 12 o'clock when the squad-

ron of police which led the column reached the grand reviewing stand, and after a desperate attack on the crowd succeeded in clearing a large space in front of the stand. Commanderin-Chief Fairchild then rode up, dismounted and took his position in the balcony of the re-California. I have known it to rain there for 150 viewing stand. He had ridden ahead of the Post of St. Louis, came up and wheeled into position across the street facing the stand. The San Diego Band, the Springfield, Mass., battalion-special escort-and the staff of the Comand Gen. Sullivan, Department Commander of Olive street. They were followed by Gen. gloves and a white tie.

rectly in front of Logan Post. Then came the carriages containing the distinguished guests, The Grand Parade in the Storm-Opening of the who took their places on the stand. Gen. Sher-Encampment-Reports of Officers-The Logan man, accompanied by Mayor Francis, alighted first, and then came ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin with Mr. Frank Gaienne, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, C. H. Sampson with Gov. and Mrs. Sprague, of Rhode Island. Gen. John L. Otis, of Massachusetts; Gen. John Pope, Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse, of Missouri; Judge Usher, of Kausas, and other distin-

guished gentlemen were also on the stand. After the vacant carriages had passed on there was a break in the column, and it was several minutes before the Missouri division came up. In the space intervening a veteran wearing a foraging cap, who had imbibed too much of the cup that cheers, and who bore a branch of a maple tree, staggered gravely past without saluting the Commander-in-Chief. He was loudly cheered by the crowd.

In the meantime Gen. Sherman had taken a position in the balcony, and as the boys from Missouri began to march by cheer after cheer quently did not appear at their posts. It is a went up for "Old Cump." or "Uncle Billy."



SERG'T JOHN LINEHAN, JUNIOR VICE COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF.

passed the stand, and the General completely overshadowed the Commander-in-Chief in the eyes of the veterans. The Missouri division, headed by Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, presented a fine appearance, notwithstanding their soaked uniforms. The Illinois, Kansas and Iowa veteransalso made a fine showing in point of numbers. Nearly all the Departments, in fact, turned out in comparatively large numbers, and the parade, as a whole, was a very fine one. Fifty-four bands and drum corps were scattered at irregular intervals through the columns, but there was a big hole in the side of nearly all of the base drums before the reviewing stand was reached, and the tenor drums sounded dull, with the exception of those used by the Minneapolis drum corps, who had taken the precaution to cover their drums with oiled

A pretty feature of the parade was the singing by the different societies of the city on the stands located at the Court-house, at Fourth and Morgan, at Fourth and Chouteau, and at Fifteenth and Olive. The soldiers as they marched by were cheered with such songs as Marching Through Georgia," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Marching Through Georgia," "John Brown's Body" and similar well-known

war songs. The parade was a success, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and if the day had been clear the column would have been almost endless. As it was it took an hour and a half

The order of the marching column was as

Mounted police. Grand Marshal, Chief-of-Staff and Aids. San Diego Band, Logan Post of St. Louis, mounted, and

pringfield (Mass.) Battalion, Special Escorts to Commander-in-Chief. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and Staff. Carriages, containing War Governors and other distinguished guests.

At 11 o'clock the Grand Marshal gave the command "Forward," and the procession moved south on Fourth street amid the shouts and cheers of thousands of citizens and veterans, who stood along the sidewalk 10 deep to witness the novel sight of a procession in the

FIRST DIVISION. The St. Louis Posts, with Blair Post at the head, led the division, and the order of arrangement was Blair, Lyon, Hassendenbel, Harding, Ransom, Garesche, Denny, and following them the Posts from the State. It was of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Upon his return to Missouri, in the Fall of 1866, he was the street with flying colors and took position the street with flying colors and took position between Broadway and Sixth street on Franklin avenue. The uniforms of the men were not yet bedraggled, and they presented a fine appearance, and were cheered lustily. At the head of the line were the Department

officers of the Department of Missouri: E. E. Kimball, Commander: John E. Phelps, Senior Vice-Commander; Aids: Jos. R. Miller, J. H. known in Grand Army circles throughout the Luther, T. B. Rodgers; Chaplain J. R. Farguson, E. M. Smith, Jas. R. Miller, D. C. Shes. Torris, D. Smith, C. H. Weber and Surg. Dr. W. Next to the Department Commander were

Col. Nelson Cole, Assistant Marshal, and his ward; only six of the New Jersey men ap- Aids, Maj. Julius Hunicke, T. Wright, Frank peared, but they formed a whole platoon by | S. Curtis, R. H. Brown, Leonard Roos and Maj.

by pulling their socks up over their trousers | Blair Post came next, leading the column, and improvising a banner inscribed the "Silk | with Vollrath's Band of 25 pieces, under com-Stocking Brigade." The Department of California did not turn out at all. "Veterans come the Post; S. V.-C. Boehm, J. V.-C. Maxwell, too high on the Pacific Coast to risk their lives | O. D. Dale, Adj't Broadwell, Past Commander in such weather as this," said one member of McClure, in command of Platoon Guards. that delegation. The Kansas division was com- There were 400 men in line, the Post occupying

Gen. Lyon Post, No. 2, George D. Reynolds, Commander, formed during the drenching rain at 9:30 on the south side of Franklin avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, facing east, Commander Louis Grund and Hassendeubel



"WE PARTED NEAR GETTYSBURG." four abreast just west of Lyon Post, extending across Seventh street. The Hassendenbel vaterrans appeared in line carrying their umbrellas mander-in-Chief then passed by and down folded and shouldered. Every man wore white

Grier and his staff, who wheeled into line di- Harding Post, No. 107, 200 men in line, with